Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S:15-The Black Crock BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-A Texas Steer. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Panjandrum. CASINO-8:15-Adonia. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Vernona Jarbeau.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-Rosina Vokes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-The Henricita GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Poet and Puggets.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-II Trovatore.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Press Club Fair.

RARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-My Official Wife. BOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

COSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:30-The Guardanan-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Concert. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Salvini. PALMER'S THEATRE-S:30-Rice's Surprise Party. OLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball STAR THEATRE-S:15-A Med Bargain. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Wilson Barrett.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Nicaraguan revolutionists are gaining ground; they have won two battles and And, of course, if these same Tammany leadhave taken several towns, === The ship Co Evelyn was sunk off the Cornish coast, in a collision with the steamer City of Hamburg. Twenty-five lives were lost. ____ It is reported that the Infanta Eulalie will leave Havana for New-York to-day.

Domestic.—Ten miners were killed by falling down a shaft in the Calumet and Heela Mine in Michigan. — Addresses were made before the Y. M. C. A. Convention in Indianapolis by ex-President Harrison and ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker. = Arthur St. Clair Baker, aged fifteen, of Brooklyn, committed suicide at Wilkesbarre, Penn. = C. M. Bell, the photographer, of Washington, D. C., is dead. —— Another crevasse occurred in the levee on the Arkansus front of the Mississippi River.

City and Suburban.-Monsignor Satolli celebrated mass in Hoboken, made an address to children and was welcomed to the city by Mayor Fagan. == The Russian cruiser General Admiral sailed for Europe. - Congregationalists at Patchogue, L. I., celebrated their church centenary, and dedicated a new house of worship. == Ex-Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, was arrested while laying a street railroad track.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair; westerly winds. Temperature yesterday; Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 60 1-4

May has been an amiable month thus far and if the sky is clear to-day and the air is mild with the balminess of spring, many thousand lovers of horse-racing will rejoice, for the racing season in this State will open this afternoon. One of the blue ribbons of the turf is to be won in the famous Brooklyn Handicap. To "tip" winners is not the custom of this paper, but its sincere wish is that the best orse may win, that every one who goes to Gravesend may enjoy what has been called the royal sport, and that this season may, as turfmen expect and predict, be one of truly royal and truly honorable sport.

The comments of "The Panama Star and Herald" upon the dismissal of Consul-General Adamson from the service are reprinted on another page of this issue. This tribute to his efficiency and high character fully sustains The Tribune's judgment upon the partisanship which dictated his removal. Mr. Adamson had been in the service nearly thirty-two years; his first commission was signed by Lincoln; he has served the Government faithfully and brilliantly at every post where he has been employed, and he placed the first Cleveland Administration under pressing obligations to him by counteracting the results of ill-directed naval operations on the Isthmus. This is the official whom the second Cleveland Administration has summarily removed on the theory that "to the victors belong the spoils." It is an act of flagrant and indecent partisanship. It has been notorious for several months that Mr. Quincy was using the consular service as a clearing house for the liquidation of political debts insurred last year; but the President ought to bave interposed a veto upon the removal of he oldest and one of the most capable and respected of the representatives of the Govern-

As will be seen by a letter from our Albany correspondent on another page, the Democratic impracticable. managers have already begun to think of the canvass which is to determine the complexion of the next Senate of this State. Their main reliance, of course, is the gerrymander. Thanks to that fraud upon the voters, they are confi-

naked theft of three seats. The Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. De Freest, names nineteen districts to our correspondent which he believes will go Democratic. But his count may well be challenged. The Dutchess-Orange-Rockland District can be carried by the Republicans-the figures of the campaign of last fall demonstrate that. Judging by the great gains which the Republicans have lately been making in Albany, that district can be captured this year, Another district which Mr. De Freest places in the Democratic column is made up of a part of Erie County. But the widespread revolt against Sheehanism makes it doubtful, with a fair chance that the Republicans will carry it. In a word, there is much in the situation to encourage our Republican friends. History proves that those who put their trust in gerrymanders not infrequently "get left."

TO-DAY'S RAPID TRANSIT MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to-day. What it will amount to depends on whether the Commission is animated primarily by a sense of duty to the public or a sense of obligation to the Manhattan-Tammany combination. If its prime purpose is to obtain rapid transit for the people at the earliest possible moment and under fair conditions, it will take the opportunity of to-day's meeting-than which it will never have a better-to bring the Manhattan Company to terms. Of course, if the Manhattan people have reason to think that they can get whatever they want from the Commission, if they understand that the Commission will obey Mr. Croker-if, in a word, they consider that the Commission is not an independent body, but one subject to pressure and influence-they will continue to meet its demands with evasions and complaints. On the other hand, if they are made to see that the Commission is its own master, that it has the public interest sincerely at heart, that it cannot be overborne by the power of a speculative and political combination, that it is neither to be deceived nor coerced, and that their chance to obtain the splendid privileges offered them expires with to-day's meeting of the Commission and upon their neglect then and there to comply with the generous conditions under which the

offer has been made, they will promptly ac-

The Commission should know that the public

cept them.

understands the situation. Manhattan stock is selling to-day at 130. A few weeks ago. soon after the Commission proposed its impossible plan of rapid transit which, no bidders offering to adopt it, left the matter in the hands of the Elevated people, this stock sprang nimbly up to 169. Many persons made a great deal of money on this rise. Some of them are conspicuous in the leadership of Tammany Hall. Now, of course, if these Tammany leaders, when the stock was low, knew that the Commission was going to issue a report so magnifying the difficulties of rapid transit as to make them look almost insuperable: and if they knew that the Commission was going to ask for bids for an impossible plan on a financially impracticable basis: and if they knew that the Commission would finally propose to the Manhattan Company a grand scheme of extending its lines as a substitute for real rapid transit; and if a little company of millionaires were in these secrets, too-why, then, as any one can see, baying Manhattan stock was a sure road to fortune. Well, the stock went up to 169. Mr. Croker began to buy racinghorses and Mr. Byrnes to shut up the poolrooms. Then there came a seeming hitch between the Manhattan Company and the Commission. They couldn't agree as to the terms of the extension, and there were weeks of crossfiring, apparent contention, compromises and all that. The stock fell. It is now at 130. ers and Manhattan capitalists knew that company and the Commission were going to enter on a period of disagreement, the sure way to another fortune was to sell Manhattan stock on sagaciously timed short accounts. One doesn't need to be overwise to see that.

We have not yet said that these things happened in just this way, but there may possibly be need to say it hereafter. There is no excuse for another day's delay in compelling the Manhattan Company to abandon the new field or go ahead with its improvements and exten-

TRUSTS AND THE REMEDY.

Trusts have made trouble in Wall Street. Many millions have been lost, many thousand individuals have suffered, some men of importance and of worth bave been bankrupted, because of these organizations. Yet they are pronounced illegal and contrary to public policy by the laws, and are strongly condemned by public opinion. It is not to the purpose here to reopen the controversy about those organizations, which was so ably conducted by Mr. Dodd of the Standard Oil Company on one side and by Mr. Powderly of the Knights of Labor on the other. The broad fact that the laws of the United States and of many States are expressly framed to prohibit and prevent such combinations of capital is enough.

What else can be done to arrest their pernicious influence? Abolish Protection, say some gress and President, say some of their Republican contemporaries. One side argues that the trusts exist solely because of Protection. The other side reasons that the abolition of duties would not affect the trust organizations in the least, and that the Republican party is uncompromisingly committed to their destruction. Meanwhile men who have kept abreast with the age in which they live feel that there is a great deal of foolishness in the discussion. A few of the organizations known as trusts are not exist but for those duties. By far the greater number exist in spite of protective duties, and find in the policy of Protection

their worst enemy. The Standard Oil is the oldest and richest of these combinations, and has never had a protective duty to help or hurt it. The Cotton and \$1,153,000,000 in State and private banks Oil, another old concern, never was helped or burt by duties on imports. In the very nature | 000,000, or about \$72 per capita, against of things, various gas concerns, the electric companies, some transportation companies, the express and mining companies, have never been this way amounted to more than \$1,000 and assisted in the least by any duties on imports. and would not be affected by the abolition of all such duties.

There are duties on whiskey and tobacco, because there are internal taxes on those manufactures. If it were possible to abolish both the internal taxes and the duties these two trusts might be destroyed, though that is somewhat doubtful. At present it is enough to say of them that they actually pay to the Government a large share of its internal revenue, which the Government cannot spare. Abolition of the duties and taxes on these articles is simply

It is probable that the duties on sugar, lead, cordage, linseed oil, rubber manufactures and starch may have helped the monopolies in these products at times, and it is a fair question whether these duties should not be abolished. dent that they can retain the majority in that Long ago THE TRIBUNE carnestly advocated body which they obtained two years ago by the the abolition of all duties on sugar, and it ob- of those countries does not go as far as \$6 per is encouraging the to the friends of honest Mod. of tiraskop, to the friends of honest Mod.

ected to that provision of the McKinley tariff which retained the duty on refined sugar imported. The duties on manufactures of lead. cordage, linseed oil, starch and rubber are probably not essential to the success of any monopolies in those products, while it is becoming increasingly clear in Wall Street that the strong competition, and the other conditions which existing laws create, threaten every one of them with disaster and destruction. About these the intelligent man may reasonably doubt whether abolition of all duties, or the intense competition which protective duties in some measure encourage, will the more speedily break

up monopolies. But trusts and monopolies exist in greater number and with greater power in Great Britain under Free Trade than in this country. It is either childish nonsense or flagrant dishonesty to represent that such organizations exi t here because of protective duties. It may be that some of them would be more speedily broken up if the duties on certain special products were abolished. But all this has nothing whatever to do with the general policy of protection for home industries.

GOOD ROADS ONCE MORE. Attention was lately directed in these columns to the attitude of Niagara County toward road reform. "The Lockport Journal," as a result of interviewing a majority of the members of the Board of Supervisors of the county. reported that the chances were that Niagara would not avail herself of the provisions of the law in the interest of improved highways which was passed by the last Legislature. "The Journal"-the most influential organ of public opinion in Niagara-seemed inclined to think that the Supervisors had reached a wise conclusion. It favors the reform, but holds that the time is not ripe for putting it in force. "The Carthage Republican," on the other hand, is doing its best to induce the Supervisors of Jefferson to proceed without unnecessary delay under the new law. It reminds them that a good road is a great boon to farmers, and that a bad road "the heaviest tax the farmer has forced upon him." It cannot be too often repeated that it pays in hard cash to give a county good roads. Farmers who are sceptical on this point would do well to find out what effect road improvement has had upon the price of real estate in the counties of New-Jersey which have enforced

the reform. The exhibit which the National League for Good Roads will make at the World's Fair cannot fail to accomplish great things for the cause. It will show those concerned the difference between a first-class road and a bad one, and teach them the rudiments, at least, of scientific roadmaking. Thus interest in the subject will be aroused and wisely directed. The exhibit will be one of the attractions of the Department of Agriculture, and it is to be hoped that no one of our New-York farmers who visit the Fair will miss seeing it.

Of course there is no such thing as an argument against road reform. It is conceded on all sides that the country must have better roads sooner or later; but in some sections, as in Niagara, a policy of delay is favored, on the ground that the longer a county waits the better it can afford first-class transit. The nearest approach to an argument against the reform is the assertion that it is largely advocated by those who make and those who ride bicycles. Now, naturally the bicycle people are partial to good, smooth roads, and will do what they can to secure them. If they started the movement for road reform, and are prominent in pushing it, good for them, since in grinding their own axe they are grinding one of infinitely more account belonging to the general public. There is no live city in the country to-day which feels the rapid transit problem, why should any rural district feel that it can afford to neglect

CURRENCY PER CAPITA.

Again the oft-exploded statement is floating about that this country has in circulation less money per capita than Great Britain, France or Germany. In no sense is this assertion true, and it would have no practical meaning if it were true. The latest official report of the amount in actual circulation in different countries may be found on page 164. Finance Report for 1892. This statement shows the available gold and silver in each country, and the paper not representing gold or silver held only for its redemption; thus, for the United States the gold and silver certificates which represent specie on deposit in the Treasury are omitted, and also \$100,000,000 legal tenders against which the bullion fund is held. This shows a larger circulation in France, but a smaller circulation in Germany or Great Britain, than in this country, the amounts per capita being thus stated:

United Kingdom 81447 82 03 81 32 France 20 52 17 95 20 06 Germany 12 12 4 26 2 16 Utited States 10 06 8 85 6 24

If the whole amount of money in each country were stated, including that in the Treasury and in the banks of England, France and Germany, the sums per capita would be about \$57 Demo-ratic papers. Elect a Republican Con- in France, \$36 in the United States, \$22 in Great Britain and \$20 in Germany. The circulation in this country in actual use outside the Treasury, about \$24 per capita, is greater than the whole amount existing per capita in either Germany or Great Britain. No matter what mode of comparison may be adopted, the essential correctness of these conclusions remains.

count, however, the radical difference in modes of doing business between this and other counpossibly helped by duties on imports, and might tries, which determines the amount of circulation needed. In this country more than nine-tenths of all payments are made in checks upon National, State, private and savings banks and loan and trust companies. These hold deposits which amount to \$1,765,000,000 in National banks, \$1,758,000,000 in savings banks and loan and trust companies, in all \$4,676,which checks are constantly drawn and passed from hand to hand. The payments made in probably more than \$1,500 for every inhabitant last year. By holding about \$600,000 -000 in these banks to meet the balances daily arising, and by clearing-houses at about eighty cities through which checks and drafts are constantly made to cancel each other, the efficiency of the money in circulation is enormously increased. No other country has anything like such a system. In no other are banks and their checks so universally used by the people in preference to currency.

The consequence is that in France, where banks are little used and the people want to 'touch the money" in every transaction, the \$40 per capita in actual circulation is probably of less use than \$5 in this country. In Germany, where banks are more used, and still more in Great Britain, there is somewhat greater economy in the use of money, and yet it is safe to say that \$18 per capita in either

capita would in the United States. In practical effect, when the methods of business preferred by the people of different countries are taken into account, the circulation in this country is probably five times as great as that in France, and at least four times as great as the circulation in Great Britain or Germany.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Saturday brought a reminder that the real causes of business depression had not been removed. There had been liquidation all the week Banks were reducing loans, about \$5,000,000 during the week, and discriminating sharply against questionable stocks. Men who had bought at the bottom about May 5 found it wise to realize their profits before they were lost. Then came heavy selling of both sorts by London, settling day there having caused great pressure, while another big Australian bank had failed. The collapse of a crowd of bubble banks at the West, with the failure of steel concerns at Indianapolis and St. Louis, showed that the strain was not confined to Wall Street. Thus, there followed heavy selling, and stocks closed at the lowest point since 1885, having been during the short Saturday session a shade lower than in any day after the Baring failure. Rumors which proved unfounded doubtless increased the selling, so that recovery might be easy if causes of disturbance were out of the way. The fall for the week averaged \$3.08 for railroads, and

\$5.15 for trust stocks. The monetary situation is better at the Treas ury, where free gold has risen to \$99,832,151, and in New-York banks, which have contracted their loans \$44,000,000, or 10 per cent since February 1, and are now in strong position, but West and South stringency increases and spreads. When loans are called, the borrowing sections have to take up some, so that they begin to feel the pressure caused by distrust of American finances. The collapse of their weaker institutions would leave things in safer condition, but spring housecleaning is not the less a trying process, and the caution and contraction which circumstances force are felt by other institutions which do not deserve to be swept out and destroyed as rubbish. It is still the fact that Southern and Western enterprises are largely based on capital borrowed from the East, so that Western theories cannot make trouble here without making trouble there as well.

European lenders contract, not merely because the silver question threatens here, but also because enormous losses in Argentina are followed by losses of more than \$100,000,000 to British depositors through failure of eight Australian banks. Only \$573,000 gold went to London last week, but the rate of exchange makes further exports profitable. April exports of cotton, breadstuffs and oil were \$28,944,020 in value, against \$40,066,244 last year, a decline of \$11,-100,000, or 27 per cent, while imports at New-York in the same month showed an increase of \$6,400,000 over last year, or 13 per cent. International bankers are doubtless willing to use their credit for three months to check a disturbance, when they can count upon heavy exports before long, but if Government crop reports are correct the coming wheat and other crops may afford less margin for export than usual. For two weeks past exports from New-York have been in value \$3,600,000 less than last year. But imports at New-York for two weeks ended Saturday were \$27,682,828, against \$21,459,310 last year, an increase of \$6,200,000.

Wheat was hoisted in price 2 cents by the crop report, which was by some held to indicate a yield of 400,000,000 to 440,000,000 bushels, but close money markets checked the advance. two weeks exports from both coests, flour included, have been 5,488,732 bushels, against 7,573,520 last year, and in the month of April about 12,000,000 bushels against 14,000,-000 last year. Western receipts are falling off, and were only 1.500,000 bushels last week, but for the last six weeks have been just as large as for the same weeks last year, and since January 1 about 5,000,000 bushels larger. A great decline in yield would affect exports and earnthat it can get along without rapid transit. But ings of railroads, and the power to purchase if the prosperity of the cities is largely condi- manufactured products, but the official report is tioned upon the successful solution by them of not entirely credited. Corn declined slightly, and higher for the week. Cotton options fell threesixteenths, though receipts for the month have been only 210,000, against 338,000 bales last year, and exports only 114,000, against 139,000. The decline in all stocks of American cotton here and abroad has been only 196,000 bales this month, against 179,000 in 1892, 198,000 in 1891, and 186,000 in 1890, and the magnitude of stocks abroad, with manufacturing depression,

tends to limit exports. Two important classes of industrial news appear at first conflicting and confusing. Fall River mills have declared dividends averaging 2,36 per cent for the first quarter this year, against 1.83 last year, but at the same time some important mills are preparing to close. One leading woollen mill has given definite notice discharging all hands to shut up until the situation is clearer. There is no real conflict. Past business has been remarkably prosperous, but manufacturing goods which will not get into consumption until after duties may have been reduced is extra hazardous. So there are two more failures of steel works, and others complain that products cannot be sold, or sold safely, for delivery months hence, in view of great changes that are possible in duties. At the same time the weekly output of furnaces increased to 181,551 tons, against 178,956 April 1. and 177,886 a year ago, some large coke works having begun production, and a most gratifying feature is that unsold stocks were reduced in April from 671,274 tons to 660,345. The manufacture on old orders goes on at a rate hardly ever surpassed, but new orders reaching into the

future are not satisfactory.

Present clearings tell both of present and past business, but not of orders, and so continue remarkably large, in two weeks of May 9 per cent larger than last year. Railway earnings tell of deliveries upon contracts made or of things produced months ago, and show increase of 5.14 per cent for the first week of May, and 3.57 per cent on 144 roads in April. Deliveries of boots and shoes are of the same character, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," 1,342,664 cases for the year thus far, against 1,161,122 iff 1892 to date, but the same authority states that as to new orders the business is unusually quiet Yorlek's skull."—(Quips of Imfalo. cent on 144 roads in April. Deliveries of boots for the season. The deliveries of anthracite coal have been the largest ever known, but the trade is so quiet that a shutdown of mines is urged by some as necessary. The backward spring has made retail distribution tardy, but it improves at many points with better weather.

There is a note of encouragement in the report from Buffalo that one of Sheehan's formerly faithful followers has revolted and is speaking his mind plainly. He is the Police Commissioner who was in office before the recent overturn, and who was allowed to retain his place. Of course, from his experi ence he is in a position to realize what a bad effect the recent action of the other commissioners will have on the department. He is especially indignant at the removal of the superintendent, and says, in the most plainspoken way: "I have been on this board long enough to know that a detective should be at the head of the department, and not a polifician." He also shows that the new commissioners have already violated their promises, and tells them plainly that they must bear the responsibility of the course they are choosing to pursue. It will not surprise any one outside of Buffalo that Sheehan's men there are not keeping faith with the public. That is one of the primary principles which govern the action of their chieftain.

"The Binghanton Republican" makes the announcement that "genuine Republicans" will be sent to the Senate this fall from the Broome district and frem the adjoining districts. This

and intelligent legislation. For a genuine Republican has a habit of giving a good account of himself wherever you place him.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have good reaso to be gratified with the success of the enrolment which took place last week. The full returns have not been made up, but it is known that more than 18,000 names were recorded. That is, more than one-fourth of the Republicans who voted at the last election have taken sufficient interest in the welfare of the party to give evidence of their desire to participate in its councils and to join actively in the effort to wrest their city from the control of the Democracy. If this is not all that the most ardent Republicans hoped, it is better than many expected. The work of reorganization has made a promising beginning. It ought to be kept up in the same

Let the taxpayer paste this in his hat: The Legislature of 1893, not content with putting up the tax rate, passed a bill which has become law exempting much property from taxation Even so thorough-going an organ of the Democracy as "The Rochester Union" speaks of this law as somewhat sweeping."

The authorities of Gettysburg who have allowed a railroad company to play havoc with the great battlefield, are receiving what they have richly earned-a large measure of popular condemnation. It is a mercy that they are not the custodians of the Declaration of Independence, for it might occur to them to sell it for waste paper to some insinuating junk-dealer. The suggestion has been made that the whole Gettysburg battlefield be turned into a National park. At all events it that the return visit is one that is due by courtest ought to be protected from vandals.

The bosses who were rampant at Albany last winter are doubtless not entirely inconsolable at the veto of the bill extending the use of the Myers voting machine. For the Myers machine looks to an honest count of honest votes.

PERSONAL.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who has just made gift of his fine chateau and grounds, valued at over \$2,000,000, at Reichenau in the Styrian Alps, for a consumptives' hospital, is the elder brother of Baron Ferdinand, and senior member of the Vienna branch of the Rothschild family. By his father's will youngest brother, Baron Albert, was made head of the local firm. Baron Nathaniel takes no active part in the management of the bank; he is single, and fifty-six years of age. It is from the English branch of the family he derives his name, his mother Charlotte Rothschild, having been the eldest daughter of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the founder of New Court. In thus founding a hospital Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild is following the example of his father, Baron Anselm, who built a hospital of fifty rooms and presented it to the Jewish community of Vienna. This was in memory of his father, who founded the Vienna firm, and whose unbounded charity earned bim the freedom of Vienna.

Captain "Jack" Lawson, one of the oldest residents of Paducah, Ky., and said to be the pioneer locomotive engineer of this country, denies that the John Bull was the first locomotive in service in America. He came from England sixty-five years ago, he declares, in charge of a locomotive which was destined for use on a tramway between Baltimore and Green Springs, a distance of twelve miles. Captain Lawson's engine was called the Herald. After many years of use it was retired from active service and dismantled. Captain Lawson was a young mechanic who had served at apprenticeship in one of the great English machine shops, and was sent over to this country with the Herald on account of his experience with the then new business of railroading.

The plume of the Prince of Wales, worn on Sta secasions, is said to be worth \$50,000. an English writer says, are pulled from the tail o the feriwah, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India. Great expense and trouble necessary to capture the bird, which is found only in the wildest jungles. The feathers are taken from

A violin was seized for debt the other day in St. Louis that is said to be a real Guarnerius that once belonged to Ole Bull, and the mate to one used by Paganini, and bequeathed by him to his native city. The St. Louis instrument is said to have been sold by Ole Bull in 1850, when he was hard pressed for money, for \$100, to Major Henry T. Massecanic, since then it has had various vicissitudes as a piedge for loans of small amounts.

Among the workers at the Harvard College Observ-Miss Manry. She is a granuantifier of the Edwick-ant Manry whose meteorological and other scientific work has been of immense value to scamen on the Atlantic, and a ricce of Dr. Henry Draper. Before beginning her work at Cambridge she was graduated at Vassar.

It is said that the young Earl of Dudley holds the largest life insurance ever effected, the amount being £1,200,0.0.

____ THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The novel of democracy has yet to be written and its hero has yet to be born," remarks a social critic. He may be right about the novel of democracy, but he is "off" about its hero. Any Democratic demagogue in the State will tell him that such a hero is already born, and that his name is "Blue-Eyed Billy of Buffalo." Not yet born! Where has that critic been living?

TO BUY BACK BUMPUS JONES. The Elliville club's a losin', an' they jes' can't win a game, An' there ain't no use to tell us that there's nothin' Fer the boys ain't worth their feedin', an' the um-pire kicks an' greans.

An' there's one thing they're a-needin', an' it's Mr. Bumpus Jones!

You see, he was the pitcher, an' the way he curved a ball— Why, the Chickamanga River wasn't in the bend at all! But the club—it took an' sold him, an' another city owns
The pitchin', so bewitchin', of that bully Bumpus
Jones!

Can't get along without him—thar ain't no use to talk!
The diamond's lost her lustre—make a home run in a
walk;
The boys are gettin' weary, an' the umpire kicks an'

we shall never need them, either in this world or

"The Waterbury American" says that the present dressmaker's device of balloon shoulders was de-nounced as long ago as the time of Ezeklel, that

prophet having uttered the solemn warning: "Thus saith the Lord God: Woe to the women who sew pillows to all armboles!" The doubting can verify this curse by turning to Ezekiel xiii., 18. The old Hebrew prophets, by the way, were severe critics of women's fashions. In a famous passage Isaiah de-nounced the fashionable women of his day, with their Unkling ornaments around their feet, their earrings, nose-rings, chains, bracelets, mantles, wimples, crisping pins and other elegant trifles; which goes show that women haven't changed much since that period. But if Isalah disapproved of these women, it is pretty certain that they just as strongly disap-

ANOTHER SPRING POET BREAKS LOOSE. When all the rain has fell,
When winter's went away,
When buds begins to swell,
And spring has came to stay
A spell,
We'll hump along quite well,
When all the rain has fell. When all the rain has fell,
And these cold winds has gone,
And folks has eggs to sell,
And flowers grows on the lawn,
1 tell
You we'll get up and yell,
When all the rain has fell.
(Chicago Te

-(Chicago Tribune, "The Burlington Free Press" has an editorial to prove that this is a bad time for murderers. Not in

lammany Hall, esteemed contemporary. In South Africa it is the Kamr girls who demand references from the women who desire to engage them as domestics. And it is not unusual to see some such advertisement as this in the papers: "Sable

work in a family where no English servants are host Those who desire her assistance must be ready to turnish testimonials of good character. No others

of his interesting brood made for the dail watch—one child for each hour. This watch him wherever he goes, and when tired a plexed in his business he pulls it out, and the of the beautiful children allay all fears and so

WILL THE INFANTA COME?

A DISCUSSION AS TO HER RECEPTION I WASHINGTON.

SPANISH OFFICIALS THINK THAT AS THE REPRIM SENTATIVE OF HER SOVEREIGN SHE

SHOULD RECEIVE SPECIAL COURTESIES. Washington, May 14.—It was learned to-day that the representatives of Spain and the United States have thus far failed to reach a satisfactory understanding regarding the programme of courtesies to be exchanged between the President and the Infants. Eulalie when she reaches Washington. According to custom, the Infanta at a convenient period after her arrival would call upon the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. Whether or not the President should return the call at her apartments in the hotel is the question upon the settlem of which depends the future course of the Infants. and should be paid. They argue that the Infanta a the United States upon the express invitation of Congress. Under these conditions, and these only, they feel that the return visit should be paid.

If the Infanta were travelling through the country as a tourist merely, she would pay her respects to the President, but no visit from him would be expected; nor, indeed, would it be proper; so, too, if she were here as the representative of the Government of Spain no answering visit would be expected to her call upon the President. But as the representative in her person of the Queen, having been delegated by the latter under the invitation of the United States to visit this country, the Spanish officials are quoted as saying that that courtesy which should obtain between individuals of the same rank demands that the visit of the Infanta be reciprocated by the

The subject has been thoroughly discussed in Wash The subject has been thoroughly discussed in Washington and in Madrid, and the telegram from the latter capital printed on Saturday morning expressing an apprehension that the Infanta's health would not permit her to continue on her journey to the United States is construed here as preparing for her return to Spain from Cuba if it is found not permit to Spain from Cuba if it is found necessary to change the original programme. The situation is embarrassing, and many suggestions have been made of expedients to relieve it. One of these, it is understood, was that the Infanta and her suite be entertained at the White House during her stay, thus obvioting altogether the difficulty over the visits, There is no precedent for the guidance of the official here, as no one assuming to be the personal representative of a sovereign has ever visited this country.

CONDITION OF EDWIN BOOTH.

HE MAY LINGER FOR SOME TIME, BUT THERE IS LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY.

tically unchanged for the last five days. Dr. St. Clair Smith said yesterday that, while there was no truth in the rumor published on Saturday, to the effect that his patient was sinking rapidly, his ultimate recovery was improbable. He said that Mr. Booth might linger for several months, or might die within a week. The recent hemorrhage of the brain occurred at night, while Mr. Booth was sleeping. Mr. Booth greeted Dr. Smith on the occasion of his call at the Players' Club carry yesterday morning, and complained in a rather indistinct voice that there was a sore spot on his tongue. The physician ap-piled a simple remedy, and Mr. Booth said that he felt better. His face is not emachated, but on the contrary is much fuller and rounder than it was as the beginning of his last illness. Mr. Booth talke with Dr. 2018 in an intelligent manner for several minutes, and used his disabled arm with much more ease than formerly. Owing to a partial paralysis of the muscles of the face, Mr. Booth's eyes have a fixed stare, and are rigidly He continues to take and retain nourishment, and is able to turn himself in bed, ave shown special scientific ability is though with considerable difficulty. Dr. Smith thinks

respect to articulation and the use of his arm.

The reports early last week were so favorable that Mr. Booth's friends began to deluge Mr. and Mrs. Grossman with letters of congratulation. ing that a sudden change in his patient's condition ing that a sudden change in his patient's condition would rudely shock his sanguine friends, Dr. Smith issued the bulletin published in The Tilbune on May 11, in which he and Drs. A. Allen Starr and F. Fremont Smith, while noting no unfavorable change in Mr. Booth's condition, expressed doubts as to his ultimate recovery. Among those who called at the Players' Club yesterday was John Drew

A FRENCH SINGER COMES FOR THE SUMMER. Mile. Naya, a well known "chanteuse eccentriquo"

from L'Horloge, Paris, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the steamer La Champagne. She has been engaged to sing at the Casino Roof Garden, which will open on May 22. Mile. Naya was born in Toulouse, and, with the intention of becoming an opera singer, studied at the conservatory in Paris. Later she took a course at La Comedie Francaise dramatic school. By the advice of friends she made her debut on the stage of Les Ambassadeurs, and it is said that she gained speedy success.

She brings with her over a hundred costumes and many head-dresses, in whose use she declares she is the pioneer. Her methods are said to be wholly different from those of her countrywomen who have preceded her. On the voyage over she gave a concert which netted for the seamen's Home at Havre 1,400 francs.

AMBASSADOR AND EX-MINISTER MEET.

Robert T. Lincoln, the ex-Minister, and his successor at the Court of St. James, Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, exchanged courtesies yester-day. Mr. Lincoln arrived here from London on the American Line steamship New-York on Saturday, and grouns,

An' Billville's goin' to issue bonds to buy back Dumpus

Jones!—(Atlanta Constitution.

The editor of a Florida paper remarks: "The unknown but amiable ass who sent us a present of a pair of second-hand car-muffs is hereby informed that has shall never need them, either in this world or discovery which the ex-Minister has left. Afterof diplomacy which the ex-Minister has left. Afterward the Ambassador paid a visit to ex-Minister Lincoln. at No. 247 Fifth ave., Mr. Lincoln's quarters while in the city. Both the ex-Minister and the Ausbassador described the calls as affairs of simple courtesy, devoid of official sign/ficance. Mr. Lincoln took an early evening train west-

ward. He said that he should not go directly to ward. He said that he should hot go directly Chicago, having business to look after this side Illinois. Mr. Bayard was too much engaged hevening to see reporters. It was said at the ho that he would return to Delaware before sailing in the control of the contro

THE MUGWUMP NAME FOR IT.

From The Hartfort Post. The Mugwumps have got a new phrase for the wholesale discharges taking place in the civil service in violation of the spirit of Civil Service Reform. They call it "weeding out the worthless." When a Republican President "weeds cut the worthless" the Mugwumps take columns to tell how their virtuous feelings are outraged.

THE INFLUENCE OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN.

From The Springfield Union. From The Springfield Union.

United States Senator Irby, of South Carolina, is said to have been present at the lynching of a negro in Laurens County, and to have exerted himself to have it done without needless atrocity. His advice was "to be temperate and not to fire on the body," and the lynching was consequently done decently and in order. This shows that the Southern statesman may exert an influence in favor of humanity, if they will attend to it. Whenever a lynching bee is held in South Carolina we hop; that Senator Irby will be sent for, although it would keep him hustling about the State in a very lively manner.

LONG LIFE AND RANK GROWTH.

From The Baltimore American. Tammany last night celebrated its one hundred and fourth anniversary. It is a prosperous political organization, without a doubt; but still there are many people in this country who persist in believing that it has fived just 104 years too long.

OF COURSE THEY FAVOR THE BRITISH SIDE.

Sir Charles Russell has hardly begun his argument for Great Britain in the Rebring sea case, and yet the American Magwanp papers are already commenda-it as about all there is of the controvers. From The Utlea Herald.